



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Company's command over capital is set forth as one of the main factors in securing for the combination the great power which it possessed. The history and interpretation of the Sherman Antitrust law, by Mr. Ripley himself, and the recent Supreme Court decisions relating to the application of it in several instances, constitute a considerable material not presented in the first edition. Professor Francis Walker's reports on "The German Steel Syndicate" and "The Law Concerning Monopolistic Combinations in Continental Europe" occupy two chapters, and give the reader a very good idea of the comparative status of combinations in Germany and in the United States.

In general the new edition brings together the more recent documentary material bearing on the subject of trusts, and offers editorial interpretation and comment which is very valuable in throwing light on the present standing of combinations.

---

*The Diplomacy of the War of 1914: The Beginnings of the War.* By ELLERY C. STOWELL. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. xvii+728. \$5.00.

To one seeking a comparatively unbiased treatment and analysis of the documentary evidence pertaining to the beginnings and immediate causes of the present European war, this book offers an abundance of interesting material.

Mr. Stowell intersperses his treatment of the official negotiations with editorial comments which purport to be a neutral interpretation of the various diplomatic exchanges. Pertinent extracts from the various published papers of the belligerent nations are set down in connection with the several phases of the war's inception. The value of the book lies largely in the fact that the author has effected a unique selection of these extracts and has carefully concentrated them in such a manner that they have a direct bearing upon the subject under consideration.

A careful tracing of the development of the European alliances, and a brief survey of recent European history, including the motives which actuated the formation of these alliances, forms a fitting background for the consideration of the immediate causes of the war's outbreak.

Although Mr. Stowell claims to be wholly unbiased in his treatment of this subject, the casual observer cannot peruse the book without a feeling that special emphasis has been laid upon those bits of evidence which seem to point to Germany's guilt.

---

*Justice in War Time.* By BERTRAND RUSSELL. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. ix+243. \$1.00.

This is a collection of essays all of which, except the last two, have appeared in various magazines. The surest means of peace lies, according to Mr. Russell, in passive resistance to all aggression. He thinks, however, that as the nations are at present constituted they are not sufficiently civilized to